In Season Update on Wild Chinook Salmon Subyearlings in the Snake river

2 July, 2004

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Synopsis

Wild subyearling Chinook salmon in the Snake River emerged early, grew rapidly, completed shoreline rearing early, and are passing Lower Granite Dam early. Empirical data combined with modeling results indicate that passage at Lower Granite Dam of wild Chinook salmon subyearlings from the Snake River was 72—99% complete as of 2-July, 2004.

Table 1. Percent of total Snake Origin Wild Subyearling Chinook PIT-tag detections at McNary Dam July to September.

Year	July	August	September
1998	70.6%	19.4%	0.4%
1999	38.7%	42.2%	1.5%
2000	54.0%	8.9%	0.8%
2001	61.1%	33.3%	5.6%
2002	85.2%	12.7%	0.0%
2003	42.8%	12.6%	1.6%
Average	58.7%	21.5%	1.6%

Table 2. Monthly average flow projections for July, August, and September at McNary Dam for 2004.

July	August	September
151 kcfs	135 kcfs	98 kcfs

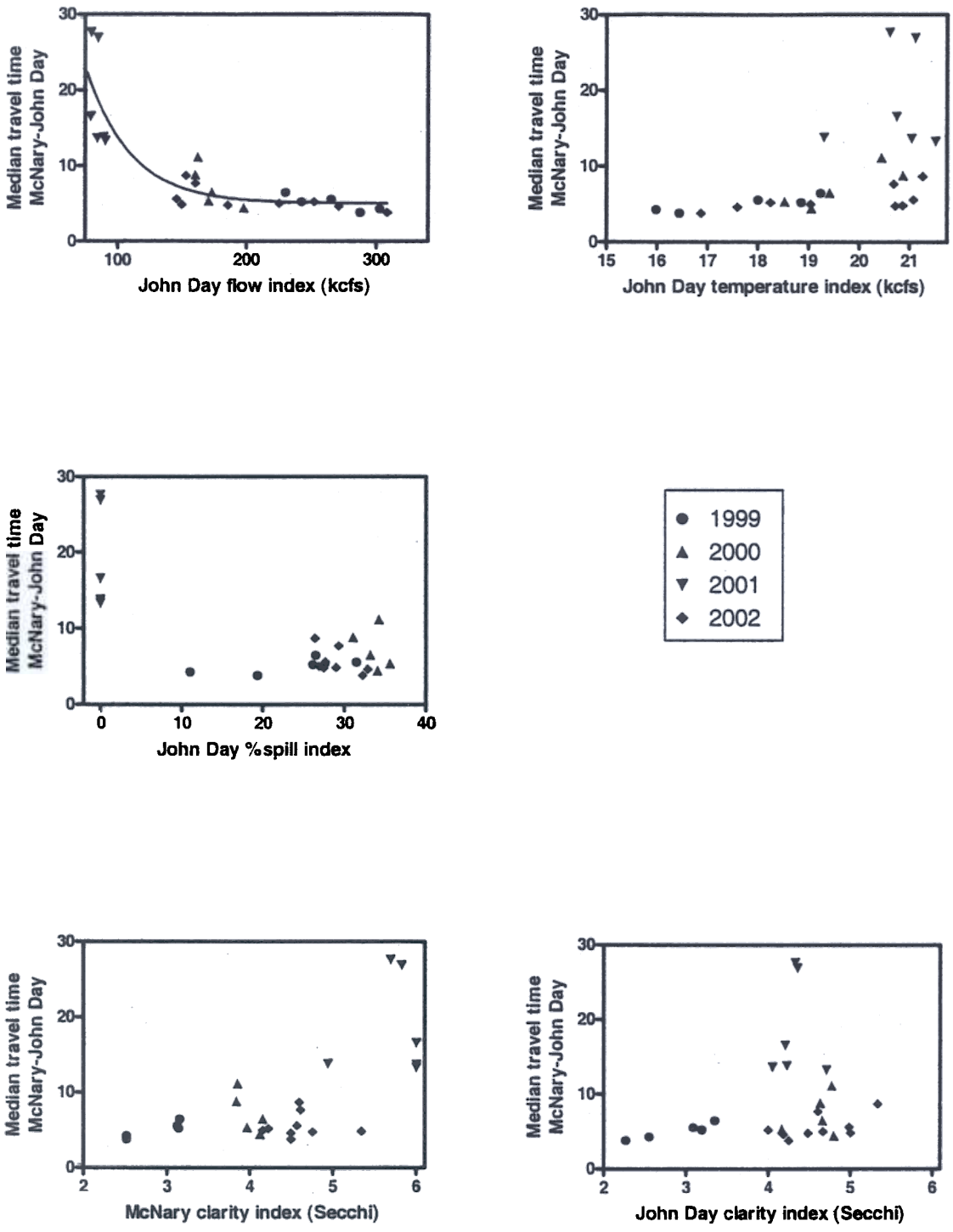

Figure 48. Median travel time between McNary and John Day Dams plotted against various river condition indices for run-of-river subyearling chinook salmon released in the tailrace of McNary Dam, 1999-2002. Flow index panel illustrates exponential-decay curve fit to data.

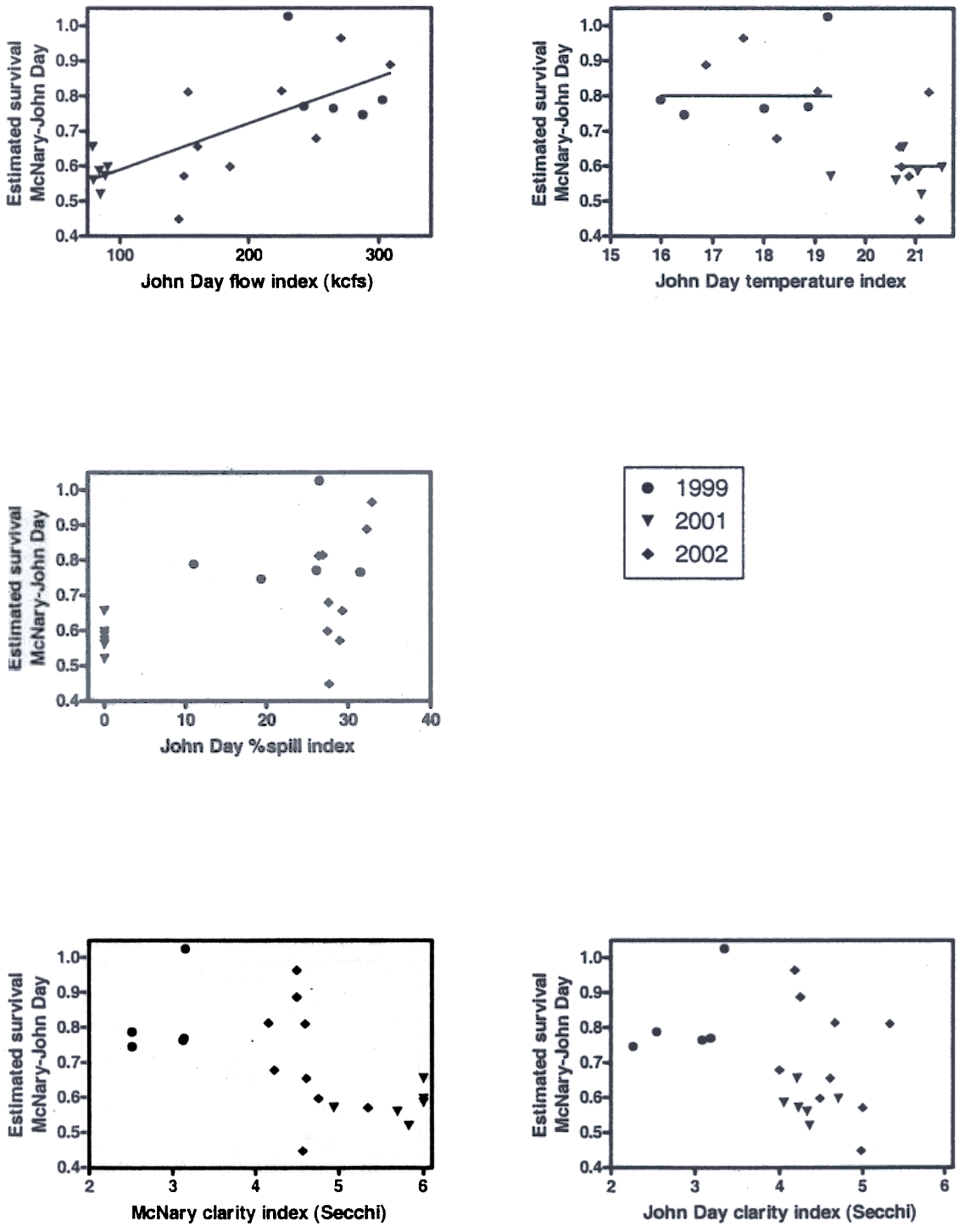

Figure 49. Estimated survival between McNary Dam tailrace and John Day Dam tailrace plotted against various river condition indices for run-of-river subyearling chinook salmon released in tailrace of McNary Dam, 1999, 2001, and 2002. Flow index panel illustrates simple linear regression line without year effects. Temperature index panel illustrates constant mean survival above and below 20 °C.